

JAPAN GETTING ALONG ALL RIGHT

Heavy Increase in Exports in the Past Year.

IMPORTS ALSO INCREASED

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The state department has issued an interesting report from Mr. Griscom, the American minister to Tokio, dealing with the present economic conditions in Japan and her trade relations with the United States.

Mr. Griscom, in several statistical contributions compiled from official sources, compared the first nine months of the present conflict with the same time last year.

The present year shows an increase in exports of \$5,421,559, and an increase in imports of \$10,086,597. During the same period the increase of exports in specie and bullion amounted to \$41,403,254, and the increase in imports to \$1,842,379.

Trade With United States.

During the period in review exports to the United States were valued at \$2,898,822, and imports of \$2,702,538. Raw silk was the principal item of export, showing a marked increase. There was a reduced export of tea and coal. Kerosene oil, leather, rails, flour and sugar were imported from the United States in larger quantities than during the same period last year, while raw cotton imports declined.

Mr. Griscom discusses the readiness with which the Japanese domestic loans have been floated. With the proceeds of the foreign loan of \$48,655,000, for which the customs receipts were pledged as security by the government, the latter repaid the money borrowed from the Bank of Japan, by which the amount of specie reserve held by the central bank was augmented and the expansion of convertible bank notes was checked.

National Debt of Japan.

The total amount of the national debt of Japan at the end of September stood at about \$44,216,000, making a debt per capita of about \$9.46.

War taxes have been increased on land, incomes, business transactions, sugar, mines, sake, horses, customs consumption of woolen textiles, consumption of kerosene and stamps, while a new source of considerable revenue is found in the tobacco monopoly. The official estimate of the anticipated net income to be derived from that source for the year ending March 31, 1905, is \$12,865,212, and \$16,000,000 for the year ending March 31, 1906. The government-owned railroads, likewise, which are valued by the ministry of finance at about \$5,500,000, are expected to bring in a net income of \$4,750,000 for the coming year. This item and the tobacco monopoly are assets upon which, it is generally believed, the government loans will be raised. At the beginning of the war the specie reserve in the Bank of Japan fell quickly from \$53,811,000 in December, 1903, to \$36,000,000 in May, when the first foreign loan was doubtless responsible for an increase to \$58,846,000 in August, the normal condition.

Falling Off in Taxes.

Owing to the abandonment of local public works and improvement there has been a falling off in taxes officially estimated, in round numbers, at \$19,000,000.

The reports from Tokio and Osaka clearing houses for October, 1904, show an increase of \$2,157,611 in the value of bills cleared over the same month in 1903. Although other clearing houses exist at Kio, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, Mr. Griscom believes the Tokio and Osaka houses indicate the trend of business in the country.

The metallic currency circulation of Japan for October, 1904, shows a decrease of \$2,781,630. The Japanese department of finance estimates that at the end of October, 1904, Japanese bank notes of the value of \$36,000,000 were circulating in Manchuria and Korea.

During the entire year 1903 postal savings deposits on hand increased 1,446,977, while during the first nine months they increased \$2,558,735.

The increase of \$2,558,735 in deposits in the leading banks of Japan from Jan. 1, 1902, to Aug. 1, 1904, Mr. Griscom says, has been markedly free from fluctuations.

Japanese Marine.

Mr. Griscom is informed by the Japanese department of communications that on Dec. 31, 1903, Japanese registered steamships above twenty tons numbered 1,088, with a gross tonnage of 657,289 tons. In September, 1904, they had increased to 1,136 vessels of 753,148 gross tons. During the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1904, there were added to Japan's mercantile fleet 16 steamers of 161,802 gross tons and there was a loss, mainly due to casualties of war, of forty-one steamers of 66,024 gross tons, showing a net increase of 165 steamers of 95,765 gross tons.

The report says that the necessary abandonment during the war by several leading Japanese steamship companies of their services to foreign countries already had had considerable effect in changing channels of trade, as for instance, a large falling off in the importation of raw cotton from India, which was the principal source of Japan's supply and which trade has gone to China.

A striking feature in the industrial history of Japan during the past year is the unusual abundance of nearly all agricultural products, especially the unprecedented yield of rice, the yield of rice being estimated to be about 28,145,000 bushels for 1904, an increase of about 17,494,223 as compared with the yield of 1903. The average annual yield of rice since 1891 has been 29,559,294 bushels, and wheat, show considerable increases as compared with previous years. On the basis of the present market value of rice, Mr. Griscom estimates that the increased income of the country from this source will be \$22,829,859 over last year.

NOT MEDICINE

Babies don't need medicine—older children very rarely. Better nourishment will generally set them right. Scott's Emulsion is the right kind of nourishment and the kind that will do them the most good. Scott's Emulsion contains nothing that children should not have and everything that they should.

We'll send you a sample free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

SCENES AROUND PORT ARTHUR.

Winter Quarters.

Waiting to Assault.



Japanese Halting to Reorganize.

The Water Guard.

FRENCH CABINET WILL STEP DOWN

Majority Too Small to Permit of Transacting Business.

NEW MINISTRY DOUBTFUL

ROME REJOICES AT DOWNFALL OF COMBES.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The ministry of M. Combes, after emerging successfully from its bitter midnight struggle in the chamber of deputies, has decided to abandon the field while some portion of its prestige still remains, and has signified its intention of resigning. The official announcement of the resignations has not yet been made, but M. Combes has definitely stated the intention of himself and his colleagues, and the termination of the ministry after a tempestuous career of three years only awaits the formal submission of the letters of resignation.

Conference Prevented.

M. Combes called at the Elysee palace today for the purpose of conferring with President Loubet, but the latter was overwhelmed by the critical illness of his mother, and the president's affliction prevented any discussion of the cabinet situation and complicated the time when the resignation of the cabinet would be presented to the president. It had been intended to hold a cabinet meeting on Tuesday, at which the final disposition of the retiring members was to be taken, but President Loubet's departure for Montelmar to attend the funeral of his mother has deferred final action.

Careworn Combes.

Premier Combes received the various ministers during the day. He looked careworn after ten hours of parliamentary battle, and he occupied the floor for three hours and was the center of a continuous attack during the remaining hours. He spoke freely of his intention of resigning, and he spoke as a whole, and outlined the details of his closing work. He regards the retirement as wholly voluntary, as the small majorities gave enough margin to permit of carrying on the ministerial programme. However, he considered the departure will facilitate the realization of the programme instead of interrupting it, since his successor will be able to unite the discordant elements which have become personally hostile to him.

Is Still Powerful.

It is conceded that M. Combes' voluntary withdrawal will permit him to exercise a powerful and probably a decisive influence in the choice of his successor, similar to that which M. Waldeck-Rousseau exercised when voluntarily relinquishing power. Who will form the next cabinet is not yet certain. The logic of the situation appears to point to M. Rouvier, and his name is most mentioned. He is acceptable to both M. Combes and those who are rebelling against his authority. However, if M. Combes exercises the authority to name his own successor, he may designate M. Brisson, who, as president of the chamber, has been prominent in the execution of the Combes programme. The name of M. Millerand, Poincaré, Marmour and Clemenceau also are prominently mentioned, their strength depending upon later combinations in the majority group.

All Is Doubt.

However, the personal influence the president usually exercises is obscured by the death of the president, making the outcome of the reorganization of the ministry increasingly doubtful. The effect of the change upon the government's policies is not considered to be great. The new ministry will have the same majority as that supporting Premier Combes, and so there cannot be a radical change. This majority has repeatedly upheld M.

COMBES' PROJECT TENDING TOWARD SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

It is expected, therefore, that the programme relating to separation will be carried out although M. Combes' retirement probably will exercise a moderating tendency.

The issue which proved most decisive in hastening the resignation of the ministers was the popular outcry against secret reports on the lives of army officers, and it is understood that he asked M. Combes' retirement probably will exercise a moderating tendency.

Urged to Reconsider.

Premier Combes was waited upon this evening by a number of members of the chamber of deputies who urged that he reconsider his decision to resign, but he positively refused to do so. Owing to the death of Mme. Loubet the presentation of the resignation of the ministry is considered to be inevitable. President Loubet will begin on Wednesday afternoon consultations with M. Rouvier appears to be practically decided upon as the future chief of the ministry, and it is understood that he asked M. Delcasse and M. Bertheaux to retain the foreign and war portfolios respectively.

Satisfaction in Rome.

Rome, Jan. 15.—The French cabinet situation is regarded at the Vatican with satisfaction, and the early resignation of the ministry is considered to be inevitable. It is hoped by the clericals here that the next French cabinet is composed of radicals, it will be more like the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry than that of Premier Combes.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Simeon R. Buford.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 15.—A special to the Miner from Virginia City says that Simeon R. Buford, pioneer, and one of the best known men in southern Montana, died at 6 o'clock this morning after a prolonged illness of inflammatory rheumatism. Mr. Buford drove an ox team from Canton, Mo., to Virginia City in 1857. For ten years he was the chairman of the Democratic central committee and was an influential member of the constitutional committee at the inception of statehood. He was also state senator for two terms and was prominently identified with the various lodges of the state.

Robert Swain Gifford.

New York, Jan. 15.—Robert Swain Gifford, the landscape painter, died today of an aneurysm at his home here, aged 67 years. He was first attacked a week ago.

George H. Harris.

Washington, Jan. 15.—George H. Harris of Beverly, Mass., for several years a specialist in the bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture, was found dead in his room here today. He is believed to have been stricken by falling on the floor in an attempt to light the gas, and an open gas jet caused his death. Harris was 45 years old.

Henry C. White.

Cleveland, Jan. 15.—Henry C. White, one of the best known officers of Cleveland and probate judge of Cuyahoga county, dropped dead of heart disease today.

GUN WAS LOADED.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—While cleaning a revolver today, which he supposed was loaded, Frank W. Welch, a well known attorney, was accidentally shot and instantly killed.

"Get mad, and the other fellow wins out."

Tree Tea Selected Wisdom.

The Pure Good Tea,

sold in packages only

M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO., Importers,

San Francisco.

OPPOSITION IS FIGHTING HARD

Statehood Bill Not Likely to Pass the Senate.

MODIFICATION IS SUGGESTED

SWAYNE'S IMPEACHMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The intention is to keep the statehood bill to the front in the senate during the present week with the hope on the part of its friends that by the end of the present week they may be able to get a vote on it. Thus far, the opponents of the measure have held out stubbornly against naming a day for a vote, and while they do not say in explicit terms that it is their intention to filibuster against the passage of the bill, it is evident that unless a compromise can be reached the United States gunboat sent to Arizona from the measure they will make an effort to prevent a vote before the close of the present session.

Debate Will Go On.

In the meantime, the debate will go on. Senator Hale, the senior Democratic member of the committee on territories, said that a number of Democratic senators would be prepared by Monday to take the floor in opposition to the bill in its present shape. He would not admit a willingness to accept the Foraker or Hard amendments, but said that either of them would be debated. Other Democrats do not manifest a disposition to hold out so stiffly and some say frankly that they would feel liberally inclined toward the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory if the bill is confined to those territories. Senator Beveridge will be absent from the city during the greater part of the week and the bill will be in charge of Senator Nelson. Mr. Beveridge goes to Indianapolis to be present at his prospective re-election to the senate.

The Pure Food Bill.

The pure food bill will become the unfinished business when the statehood bill is disposed of, but as only one of the appropriation bills has been passed the food bill may not be given much time.

Tuesday the senate will receive of-

ficially the statue of Senator Ingalls of Kansas.

HOUSE PROGRAMME.

Swayne Impeachment Case Is the Important Work.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The important work before the house this week is the disposition of the Swayne case. A number of members desire to speak on the subject and it will have precedence over all other business. The army appropriation bill which also is pending probably will be taken up as soon as the Swayne case is out of the way.

The pension bill is ready for the action of the house while the currency bill is still a pending matter.

INCREASING TRADE WITH ABYSSINIA

Washington, Jan. 15.—How rapidly the good results of the American commercial expedition to Abyssinia which brought about the commercial treaty between the United States and that country are beginning to be felt is seen from a report received from the American consul general at Addis Ababa, in which he says that many American orders are now being shipped direct to Abyssinia and that trade between the two countries is increasing steadily. Mr. Towner, the American ambassador at Berlin, has reported that Germany, following the example of this government, is sending a distinguished commission to King Menelik with a view to increasing Germany's trade with Abyssinia.

AMERICAN OFFICER IS HIGHLY REGARDED

San Domingo, Jan. 15.—Commander Albert C. Dillingham, U. S. N., through whose instrumentality the threatened revolution here last June was averted, has arrived here as a passenger on board the United States gunboat Cato. It is reported that Commander Dillingham has come on duty connected with the affairs of the Dominican republic. His presence gives confidence to the people that a satisfactory solution of affairs will soon be reached.

END TO PEACE TALK.

Receipt of the Czar Forebodes Long War.

London, Jan. 15.—The tone of the receipt addressed by Emperor Nicholas to the army and navy is regarded here as putting an end to all present hopes of the possibility of mediation or peace, and as indicating the likelihood that General Kuropatkin soon will resume the offensive.

A Dispatch to Lloyd's from Yinkow.

A dispatch to Lloyd's from Yinkow, dated Jan. 15, gives a report that General Mischchenko's raiding force was cut off on its way back by 8,000 Japanese dispatched from Sankihoo by General Oku. This report, however, is not confirmed from another source.

The Daily Telegraph's Chefoo Correspondent.

The Daily Telegraph's Chefoo correspondent says the raid was only a divergence from a mass of cavalry now moving down the banks of the Idao river, and the exceptional mildness of the season affords a chance for the repetition of such operations.

MARTYRS BEATIFIED.

Rome, Jan. 15.—Three Hungarian martyrs, Peter, Broderick and Christina, were beatified today at St. Peter's in the presence of 1,000 worshippers, including many Americans. Pope Pius X, who participated in the ceremony, appeared fatigued and precocious, although he assured his attendants that he was feeling well.

COSSACKS BROKE WAR ZONE LIMITS

Japanese Will Do Likewise to Protect Themselves.

PORT ARTHUR CONDITIONS

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS HAVE NOT BEEN EXAMINED.

Tokio, Jan. 15.—Noon.—Later reports from New Chwang indicate that General Mischchenko's Cossacks, in their recent raiding southwest of Liao Yang, deliberately invaded neutral territory and broke the limits of the war zone.

The reported Russian note to the powers calling attention to China's non-enforcement of neutrality is regarded here in some quarters as absurd. It is felt that China's weakness and constant failure to enforce neutrality must release Japan from obligation to observe restrictions which Russia openly ignores.

While the extension of belligerent territory is to be regretted, it is felt that Japan must take steps to protect herself against the repetition of raiding expeditions whose success depends on the violation of neutral territory.

BETTER THAN HOPED FOR.

Japanese Officer Discusses Conditions at Port Arthur.

Tokio, Jan. 15.—A naval officer who has returned from Port Arthur discussing the conditions there today, said:

"The condition of the Russian war vessels in the town is much better than hoped for."

"Evidently there was much fortifying of the place after the siege commenced. Two Hundred and Three Meters hill had no permanent works. The trenches were similar to those used by the Boers in their late trouble with the British."

"It seems that the Russians had no general electric scheme, movable engines, dynamo or powerful fort searchlights."

"The Russian naval officers yet say little, and it is impossible to ascertain whether our fire or the opening of sea cocks by the Russians themselves sank their ships in the harbor."

Hospital Scattered.

"The hospitals were scattered and were fairly well kept. They are still being used for wounded prisoners."

"It is understood that up to the capitulation of the fortress the garrison received only special allowances of money and before the surrender General Stoessel had paid them out. This together with the constant purchase of supplies by the Russians from junk men may explain the unreported finding of treasure."

The treatment of Japanese prisoners at Port Arthur did not compare with that given Russian prisoners here. At Port Arthur the Japanese prisoners were given poor food and were not given fuel. Only twice were they permitted out of their prison."

It is reported that hundreds of Japanese fishermen have been sent to Port Arthur to assist in the clearing out of mines.

Prize at Sasebo.

Nagasaki, Jan. 15.—7 p. m.—The British steamer Roebuck, which was captured Jan. 11 by the Japanese cruiser in the sea of Japan, has arrived at Sasebo, where she will be tried by the prize court on the charge of attempting to carry coal to Vladivostok.

MORE THAN MERE RAID.

General Mischchenko Has 20,000 Darling Riders.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—The war office does not admit that the appearance of Mischchenko's cavalry here, at the capture of Liao Yang is more than a daring expedition designed to strike the railroad and indicate the possibility of the transportation of General Nogai's guns from Port Arthur to Manchuria, but from several reports it seems probable that it is preliminary to operations of magnitude. General Mischchenko has 20,000 men, and moving rapidly, might be able to seriously damage communication in the rear of Liao Yang. The tone of the reports from some Russian correspondents vaguely hint at very important developments and the military writer for the Novoe Vremya expresses the opinion that the long calm since the battle of Shinkai-shan may be broken. It is also noteworthy that there has been no official dispatches from General Kuropatkin for two days.

Skirmishing Continues.

Huanchang, Jan. 15, via Mukden. Jan. 15.—There has been no serious fighting for several days, though night skirmishes on both sides continue. The most important action recently was that in which Captains Kosloff and Troitzki, with seventy-five Cossacks, drove the Japanese out of the villages of Mitzi and Tchankang and captured a large amount of forage at both places. General Linitch has been inspecting the whole front and finds that the men and supplies are in excellent condition. The Japanese on their side are pushing sapping operations toward the Russian lines at several points, but have not made serious progress.

END TO PEACE TALK.

Receipt of the Czar Forebodes Long War.

London, Jan. 15.—The tone of the receipt addressed by Emperor Nicholas to the army and navy is regarded here as putting an end to all present hopes of the possibility of mediation or peace, and as indicating the likelihood that General Kuropatkin soon will resume the offensive.

A Dispatch to Lloyd's from Yinkow.

A dispatch to Lloyd's from Yinkow, dated Jan. 15, gives a report that General Mischchenko's raiding force was cut off on its way back by 8,000 Japanese dispatched from Sankihoo by General Oku. This report, however, is not confirmed from another source.

The Daily Telegraph's Chefoo Correspondent.

The Daily Telegraph's Chefoo correspondent says the raid was only a divergence from a mass of cavalry now moving down the banks of the Idao river, and the exceptional mildness of the season affords a chance for the repetition of such operations.

MARTYRS BEATIFIED.

Rome, Jan. 15.—Three Hungarian martyrs, Peter, Broderick and Christina, were beatified today at St. Peter's in the presence of 1,000 worshippers, including many Americans. Pope Pius X, who participated in the ceremony, appeared fatigued and precocious, although he assured his attendants that he was feeling well.

Our Silver

Is fit for a king. A little of it on your table will improve your appetite.

Established 1862
Park's
JEWELRY STORE
REASONABLE PRICES

ONLY ONE

Pair of Eyes in your lifetime is allotted to you, therefore be diligent, take the best of care. If in any way your eyes trouble you come in, let us examine them for you, and if you need glasses we will make you a pair satisfactory to the eye.

RUSHMER
MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN
72 W. First South. Phone 1672 K.

Well, now that we've decided who is to be our next senator, let's all get together and burn "That Good Coal."

BAMBERGER

161 MEIGHAN STREET, U. S. A.



SHORT LINE TO ST. LOUIS.

If you are going to St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, New York or any point east or south, see that your ticket reads via the Missouri Pacific railway. Elegant coaches, quick time, and superb track make this line the People's Favorite Route.

The best line reaching Hot Springs, Arkansas, the Carlsbad of America. For maps, information, etc., address G. F. & T. A. Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis, Mo.

MUST HAVE MONEY

Long dry spell compels us to make these great money-saving prices on footwear:

Men's \$6.00 shoes	\$3.85
Men's \$4.50 shoes	\$2.85
Men's \$3.50 shoes	\$2.45
Ladies' \$5.00 shoes	\$2.25
Ladies' \$3.50 shoes	\$1.85
Ladies' \$2.00 shoes	\$1.45

All felt and leather slippers at greatly reduced prices. Never before such bargains.

SEE OUR WINDOW

Vincent-Nott Shoe Co.

110 Main St.

THE MEELEY CURE.

A positive and permanent cure for drunkenness and the opium diseases. There is no publicity, no sickness. Ladies treated as privately as their own homes. The Keeley Institute, 324 W. Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Drunkennes Cured

A positive and permanent cure for drunkenness and the opium diseases. There is no publicity, no sickness. Ladies treated as privately as their own homes. The Keeley Institute, 324 W. Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah.

There are reasons why you should use

Preston Flour

It is the product of the finest kernels of wheat grown in Utah and Idaho. It is milled in one of the most cleanly mills in the west. It is prepared under exceptional hygienic conditions. It is good flour—and means success—every time.

PRESTON MILLING CO.,

Preston (Cache Valley), Idaho.

Cleveland Commission Co.,

Distributors.

BARTON'S SALES

Of High Class Suits and Overcoats and all winter wearables will be continued this week. High grade Suits and Overcoats